

should cease in a few days after you commence to take the tablets * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On March 9, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7664. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. * * * v. 49 Bottles of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11420. I. S. No. 7549-r. S. No. C-1513.)

On or about October 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 49 bottles of Halz Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 3, 1917, by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that on the labels on the packages containing, on the cartons inclosing, and in the circulars accompanying the article were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (bottle) "Halz * * * cures Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *," (carton) "Halz * * * for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites, Leucorrhœa, and Unnatural Discharges, either sex * * * It has never been known to cause stricture, and it generally cures in from one to five days * * *. The first injection relieves almost instantly, and the continued use has cured bad cases in a few days * * *. Halz for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *. We have so proportioned and combined the ingredients both chemically and medicinally that we get quick results * * *," (circular) "Directions * * *. While our preparation is known as a Gonorrhœa medicine, it is also good for Leucorrhœa and Whites * * *. The thing to do is to continue the use of it until well and use it night and morning for a while after; usually one or two dollar bottles will relieve," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for the article.

It was further misbranded, it was alleged, for the reason that the article was a diluted aqueous solution of alum, boric acid, glycerin, zinc-sulphate, and formaldehyde, which ingredients, or any combination of them, were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for the article.

On January 28, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7665. Misbranding of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. * * * v. 30 Packages and 10 Packages of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11247, 11248. I. S. Nos. 7322-r, 7321-r. S. Nos. C-1469, C-1470.)

On September 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 40 packages of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., consigned on or about July 25, 1919, and March 31, 1919, by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the suppositories consisted of cacao butter, salts of bismuth, potassium, and aluminum, sulphates, boric acid, tannin, and unidentified plant material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label on the carton containing, and in the circular and booklet accompanying the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, to wit, "Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories for the relief of Vaginitis, Gonorrhœal Inflammation, Leucorrhœal Discharges, Inflammation, Congestion and Ulceration of the Vagina," "Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories for the relief of Leucorrhœa or Whites, Gonorrhœa, Inflammation, Congestion, Ulceration, and similar Female Complaints * * *," "Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories for the relief of Vaginitis, Vulvitis, Gonorrhœal Inflammation, Leucorrhœal Discharges, Inflammation, Congestion and Ulceration of the Vagina * * *," and "A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories An effectual Suppository for the relief of Leucorrhœa or Whites, Gonorrhœa and similar Female Complaints," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed for the article.

On February 24, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7666. Misbranding of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. v. 5½ Dozens of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11406. I. S. No. 17278-r. S. No. E-1772.)

On September 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozens of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned on or about July 2 and September 24, 1918, and alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the suppositories were composed essentially of cacao butter, salts of bismuth and aluminum, sulphates, boric acid, tannin, and unidentified vegetable matter.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label on the carton containing, on the wrapper inclosing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, to wit, (carton) "Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories for the relief of Vaginitis, Vulvitis, Gonorrhœal Inflammation, Leucorrhœal Discharges, In-